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generally accepted "additions" have been eliminated. The translation is itself good and merits reading by reason of its freshness and suggestiveness. We hope that this example of the type of commentary needed will be followed by many other writers and indorsed by publishers and readers.

The Coming Day. By Oscar L. Joseph. New York: Doran, 1918. Pp. 185. \$1.25.

This is a book called out by the stress of war-time thinking. The writer takes ten subjects that have been thrown into relief by recent experience and discusses them frankly and fairly. The End of the World, Antichrist, Armageddon, the Millennium, Second Advent and Judgment, Immortality, Heaven, and Christ or Chaos are the titles of the chapters. A study of recent book-lists and sympathetic listening to sincere religious conversation reveal a renewal of apocalyptic and prophetic elements in Christian thinking. We must have a clear statement of the question which will appeal to those who are no longer literalists, holding that prophecy is the mold of history. This is a modern, reverent, and accurate discussion of subjects that have been bewildering and divisive from the beginning of Christian history. It ought to help perplexed readers who are willing to think resolutely and to face the ethical and religious findings of the modern age.

The Christian Approach to Islam. By James L. Barton. Boston: Pilgrim Press, 1918. Pp. xiii+316. \$2.00.

This is a book on a vital subject in missions and politics by one who knows his ground thoroughly and expresses his thought clearly. It is written in the spirit of appreciation and mediation. Dr. Barton gives a clear sketch of the external history of Islam in seven chapters, concluding with a study of the influence of the world-war upon this great system of faith. Then he studies Mohammedism as a religion, in six chapters. This section is written in a fine spirit of fairness and out of intimate personal knowledge of the conditions described. The third section of the book is taken up with a constructive statement of the relations of Islam and Christianity. No fairer approach could be found than the one suggested by Dr. Barton. He recognizes that the missionary must not attempt to impose Christianity upon the Mohammedan world without change. He must be ready to adjust his message to the minds and needs of the Mohammedans as he presents it to them. There are certain truths which should not be presented at the beginning. Dr. Barton mentions the Immaculate Conception as one of these; he must have meant the

Virgin Birth. He advises that a beginning be made with the Christian doctrine of the unity of God. From this it is possible to pass to the presentation of Christ as fulfilling the highest human aspirations and as mediator and savior. The final chapter is an outline of a workable program of Christian occupation in Moslem lands. It is free from the mere exhortation sometimes found in missionary literature and defines the broad lines on which the mission of reconstruction now at work in Turkey is proceeding, primarily under the lead of Dr. Barton himself. This marks a great advance both in the theory and the program of Christian missionary enterprise.

Good and Evil: A Study in Biblical Theology.

By Loring W. Batten. New York: Revell, 1918. Pp. 224. \$1.25.

These are the Paddock lectures given by the Professor of Literature and Interpretation of the Old Testament in the General Theological Seminary, New York, and are issued on the completion of twenty-five years spent as a teacher of the Old Testament. There are six chapters, covering the entire teaching of the Old Testament concerning good and evil, as well as the examples in life and experience which are so vivid in the narratives. One of the most interesting chapters is entitled "The Pragmatic Test," in which the connection between sin and physical welfare is discussed with keen appreciation of the ancient idea and the modern point of view. The material is well arranged; the style is clear; the treatment is sustained and interesting. The baffling old problem is still with us; but here we see how it was grappled with by men of keen minds long ago. It is a contribution if not a final answer to the inevitable question which we must meet in our attempt to reduce the universe to some sort of reasonable order.

Reading the Bible. By William Lyon Phelps.

New York: Macmillan, 1919. Pp. vii+131. \$1.25.

This is an evaluation of the Bible as literature by a well-known and thoroughly competent scholar in English literature. It is the judgment of a man who knows nothing of technical method in Bible study as carried on today, but on the other hand has a genuinely orthodox appreciation of religion and an eye for the beautiful and powerful in literature. This book may be recommended to anyone, no matter what his point of view, as a helpful bit of reading. It is characterized by a lightness of touch and a delicacy of humor that make it altogether delightful and well worth the reader's time, whether he indorse all of Professor Phelps's judgments or not. Like professors of